

REMARKS

Claims 1-30 are pending. Claims 1, 10-11, 14-16, 25-26 and 29-30 were amended to more particularly point out and distinctly claim the invention. Claims 2, 4, 7, 17, 19 and 22 were amended to improve their form.

During the personal interview (discussed below), the Examiner requested that claims 1 and 16 be clarified to indicate (i) the relationship between a cookie file source and a cookie file, and (ii) how the downloaded list of cookie file sources is used to detect cookie files. No new matter was added. The original specification describes the comparison process which is now explicitly recited in claims 1, 10-11, 14-16, 25-26 and 29-30. A cookie file source is an attribute of a cookie file, and thus it is inherent that a cookie file includes a cookie file source, as now explicitly recited in claims 1, 7, 10, 14-16, 22, 25 and 29-30. Accordingly, claims 1 and 16, and certain other claims were amended to address these items.

For the reasons set forth below, withdrawal of all outstanding rejections is respectfully requested.

Interview Summary

Applicants wish to thank Examiner Leroux, Supervisory Patent Examiner Jeffrey Gaffin, and Primary Examiner Hosain Alam for extending the courtesy of a personal interview held on September 11, 2006 with Applicants' undersigned representative and inventor Adam Schran. During the interview, the items on a previously faxed agenda were discussed. No agreement was reached on any issues, but the Examiner agreed to reconsider all of the outstanding rejections. Specific reference to interview discussions are provided below in the respective sections.

Requirements for Information

The Examiner's request for information was premised upon the erroneous belief that ActivePrivacy may have been commercially released more than one year prior to Applicants' priority date of January 26, 2001. Applicants have previously established in the Response filed April 22, 2005 (mail date is April 20, 2005) that the present application is fully supported by

Provisional Application No. 60/264,382 filed January 26, 2001 ("the provisional application").
See page 6 of the April 22, 2005 response.

Since no prima facie evidence has been provided by the Examiner that the present application is potentially statutorily barred under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b), Applicants respectfully decline to provide the requested information regarding commercial version and/or public use of ActivePrivacy. However, Applicants assert that no commercial version and/or public use of ActivePrivacy, or any other activity under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) occurred more than one year prior to the filing date of the provisional application.

During the September 11, 2006 interview, the Examiner agreed to reconsider this request for information in view of the facts stated above.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102

1. Patentability of claims 1-30 over ActivePrivacy

Applicants agree that ActivePrivacy provides all of the functionality of the claim limitations discussed in the 37 C.F.R. § 1.131 Declaration filed April 11, 2006 (mail date is April 6, 2006). However, as stated above, ActivePrivacy was not in public use or on sale in this country more than one year prior to the date of the application for patent in the United States.

The Examiner refers to Attachments 1 and 2 of the Office Action which are printouts from the Internet Archive Wayback Machine. During the September 11, 2006 interview, two deficiencies were discussed regarding these printouts. First, it was pointed out that the earliest date highlighted by the Examiner in Attachment 2 was February 29, 2000 which is not more than one year prior to Applicants' priority date of January 26, 2001. Second, it was pointed out that Attachment 1 is not a printout of an Ascentive web page on February 29, 2000, but appears to be a printout from an Ascentive web page on August 15, 2000, because the date information at the bottom of the web page printout reads "http://web.archive.org/web/20000815...." Since August 15, 2000 is also not more than one year prior to Applicants' priority date of January 26, 2001, Attachment 1 is insufficient to provide prima facie evidence to support a rejection under § 102(b).

Furthermore, at the interview, Applicants presented Internet Archive Wayback Machine

printouts that confirm the mischaracterization of Attachment 1. These printouts are attached hereto as a four page Appendix. Highlights of these pages are as follows:

1. Page 1 of the Appendix lists August 15, 2000 as a date in which the Ascentive website was updated. Most likely, the web page printout in the Examiner's Attachment 1 related to that date.
2. Page 2 of the Appendix shows an archived web page from February 29, 2000 which most likely relates to the February 29, 2000 date highlighted by the Examiner. This web page is completely different than the web page of August 15, 2000, but most importantly, it does not contain any reference to ActivePrivacy.
3. Page 3 of the Appendix shows an archived web page from May 10, 2000 that also does not contain any reference to ActivePrivacy.
4. Page 4 of the Appendix shows an archived web page from May 17, 2000 that is identical to the May 10, 2000 web page, except that it adds a reference to ActivePrivacy and states "NEW! Protect your privacy online. Use ActivePrivacy to protect your personal information while you use the Internet." May 17, 2000 is also not more than one year prior to Applicants' priority date of January 26, 2001.

In view of the above, withdrawal of the rejection over ActivePrivacy is respectfully requested. During the September 11, 2006 interview, the Examiner agreed to reconsider this rejection in view of the facts stated above.

2. Patentability of claims 1 and 16 over McDonough et al.

The Examiner stated that the "smart cookie" described in column 2, lines 57-67 of McDonough et al. ("McDonough") anticipates all of the limitations of original claims 1 and 16. Column 2, line 57 through column 3, line 12 of McDonough reads as follows:

At the client computer, a user specifies the pages of information (e.g., for viewing) by directing the browser software to send URL-based requests to the server system software. The gatekeeper software is provided to prevent the user from gaining access to any of the pages other than those of the pages for which the user has authorization. According to the invention, access is prevented by using a special-purpose information string known as a "smart cookie" that is passed between the browser software and the server system software. (The specification for a generic cookie--session state object--is described in "Persistent Client State HTTP Cookies" and other electronic documents available on the World-Wide Web at <<http://cgi.netscape.com/newsref/std/cookie.spec.html>>, and incorporated by reference.) The smart cookie is created by the gatekeeper software at the beginning of an information-accessing session initiated by the user, and is provided to the browser software for storage in a cookie memory 39 of the client computer. Thereafter during the session, the smart cookie accompanies URL-based requests from the browser software to the server system software, and allows the gatekeeper software to prevent unauthorized access.

McDonough's smart cookie operates in the same manner as a conventional (generic) cookie, except that it provides enhanced functionality regarding access control. McDonough is thus no more relevant to the claimed invention than Montulli which discloses the use of conventional cookies and which was previously applied against original claims 1 and 16, and then subsequently withdrawn as a result of Applicants' Pre-Appeal Brief. Nothing in McDonough makes up for the previously argued deficiencies in rejecting amended claims 1 and 16 over the use of conventional cookies.

More specifically, using a conventional cookie, or an enhanced cookie such as disclosed in McDonough, does not result in performing any of the steps in amended claims 1 and 16. Specific differences between claim 1 and McDonough are set forth in the table below. Claim 16 contains similar limitations.

Claim language	McDonough
1. A method of screening cookie files in a client machine, wherein a cookie file includes a cookie file source, the method comprising:	
(a) receiving, at a server, a request from a subscriber to send a list of cookie file sources to the client machine;	<p>1. The smart cookie in McDonough is not sent to the client machine as a result of a <u>request from a subscriber</u> to send the smart cookie to the client machine. In McDonough, the user merely asks for a page of information via a URL-based request, and gatekeeper software located elsewhere creates the smart cookie and provides it to the client machine in a return message where it is subsequently used in a conventional manner. Stated another way, the client machine in McDonough does not <u>ask for</u> the smart cookie.</p> <p>2. Even if it could be argued that the smart cookie is received at the client machine as a result of a subscriber request, the smart cookie is not a <u>list of cookie file sources</u>. As previously argued on page 1 of the Pre-Appeal Brief, a list of cookie files sources inherently requires sending a plurality of cookie files together (i.e., at the same instance of time). In McDonough, only one smart cookie is sent and used in the session described on column 2, line 57 through column 3, line 12. Even if multiple smart cookies were used, the smart cookies would be sent one at a time at separate intervals of time, and in response to separate requests for a page of information via a URL-based request, and thus would not constitute sending a <u>list of cookie file sources</u>.</p>
(b) downloading the list of cookie file sources from the server to the client machine; and	same argument 2. above.
(c) using the downloaded list of cookie file sources to detect cookie files received at the client machine from cookie file sources on the downloaded list by comparing the cookie file source of any received cookie file to the cookie file sources on the downloaded list.	no comparison of cookie file sources in received cookies to cookie file sources on a downloaded list of cookie file sources

For at least the reasons set forth above, withdrawal of the rejection over McDonough is respectfully requested.

3. Patentability of claims 1 and 16 over NIS 2000

In the April 11, 2006 response, Applicants provided a detailed explanation of why NIS 2000 does not anticipate the claimed invention. The explanation is repeated below for convenience. The outstanding Office Action merely repeats verbatim the grounds of rejection and provides no rebuttal of Applicants' arguments. The last sentence on page 9 of the Office Action merely states that the Examiner was not persuaded by the arguments. During the September 11, 2006 interview, the arguments were reviewed in detail, and the Examiner agreed to reconsider this rejection in view of the arguments.

To summarize the arguments, the Black web site list in NIS 2000 is not equivalent to a list of cookie file sources because the web sites on the list may or may not have cookie files (cookies). If any of the web sites on the Black web site list is a cookie file source, then it is just coincidental, since NIS 2000 makes no effort to specifically identify cookie file sources. Stated simply, sending a web site list that NIS has designated as web sites that a user should not be permitted to navigate to is not the same or equivalent to sending a list of cookie file sources. While a list of cookie file sources may be a web site list (e.g., a list of Internet domains), the web sites are selected specifically because they contain cookie files that a service provider has determined should be flagged by a client machine. In preferred embodiments, the cookie files are either deleted from the client machine or blocked from being received by the client machine.

Furthermore, the cookie blocking feature in NIS 2000 is different and unrelated feature from the Black web site list. It is well-known that browsers can be set to block cookies. This is not Applicants' invention. The cookie blocking referred to in NIS 2000 is applied to all websites, not just a selected list of websites. That is why the Jay article on NIS 2000 states that "with this feature enabled a lot of websites will refuse to work..."

Specific differences between claim 1 and NIS 2000 are set forth in the table below. Claim 16 contains similar limitations.

Claim language	NIS 2000
1. A method of screening cookie files in a client machine, wherein a cookie file includes a cookie file source, the method comprising:	
(a) receiving, at a server, a request from a subscriber to send a list of cookie file sources to the client machine;	no request from a subscriber to a server for a server to send a list of cookie file sources to a client machine
(b) downloading the list of cookie file sources from the server to the client machine; and	no downloading of such a list
(c) using the downloaded list of cookie file sources to detect cookie files received at the client machine from cookie file sources on the downloaded list by comparing the cookie file source of any received cookie file to the cookie file sources on the downloaded list.	no use of such a list for comparison

Arguments for patentability repeated from April 11, 2006 response which are equally applicable to amended claims 1 and 16:

The Examiner asserts that the "Black web site list" in NIS 2000 is equivalent to the claimed "list of cookie file sources." Applicants respectfully disagree. The Black web site list in NIS 2000 is merely a list of web sites that NIS has designated as web sites that a user should not be permitted to navigate to. The web sites may or may not have cookies. Thus, any particular download of the latest Black web site list may include no web sites that are cookie file sources. If any of the web sites on the Black web site list is a cookie file source, then it is just coincidental, since NIS 2000 makes no effort to specifically identify cookie file sources. In fact, cookie control is a completely different feature in NIS 2000, which is independent of the Black web site list. See, paragraph 1 on page 3 of 5 of Jay which reads as follows (underlining added for emphasis):

It'll also prevent children to access potential harmful risk websites or even chat software (or even email software; you can tweak easily this setting). NIS comes with a one year of free updates to ensure that you've always got the latest 'Black web site list' thanks to its LiveUpdate

technology....NIS can even block Cookies, but with this feature enabled a lot of websites will refuse to work, as they required a cookie to save users preferences...

Claims 1 and 16 explicitly recite a step of a subscriber requesting from a server a "list of cookie file sources," not a list of potentially bad web sites that may or may not be cookie file sources. Step (a) of claims 1 and 16 are thus directed to a completely different invention than the Black web site list of NIS 2000.

Since NIS 2000 does not disclose or suggest step (a) of claims 1 and 16, NIS 2000 inherently cannot disclose or suggest step (b) of claims 1 and 16.

The Examiner further asserts that the cookie blocking function in NIS 2000 is equivalent to the claimed step (c) of using the downloaded list of cookie file sources to detect cookie files received at a client machine from sources on the downloaded list. Applicants respectfully disagree.

Referring to excerpt from Jay above, NIS 2000 does not block cookies by comparing the source of the cookies with the Black web site list, or with any list at all. That is, there is no relationship between the Black web site list and which cookies get blocked since these features are unrelated to each other. (Of course, if a web site is on the Black list and contains a cookie, then that cookie will be blocked, but only as a coincidence of being on the Black list, and not because it was on a list of cookie file sources.) Instead, Jay merely states that NIS 2000 can be set to block cookies (presumably, all cookies) or not to block any cookies. Jay even points out that blocking cookies can prevent a lot of websites from working with the user. Stated simply, merely blocking cookies is not equivalent to the functionality recited in step (c).

In sum, NIS 2000 does not disclose or suggest any of the three steps in claims 1 and 16, and thus these claims are believed to be patentable over NIS 2000.

4. Patentability of claims 1 and 16 over Howard et al.

In the April 11, 2006 response, Applicants provided a detailed explanation of why Howard et al. ("Howard") does not anticipate the claimed invention. The explanation is repeated below for convenience. On pages 10-11 of the outstanding Office Action, the Examiner did not address Applicants' arguments that Howard fails to disclose step (a) of claims 1 and 16. Thus,

even if one presumes that the list of web sites in Howard is equivalent to the claimed list of cookie file sources, there is no step in Howard wherein a server receives a request from a subscriber to send the list of web sites to the client computer system (client machine). In Howard, the list of web sites is maintained in a cookie at an authentication server and is used to send individual messages to each web server on the list of web sites previously visited by the user. The message is a request to each of the web servers to delete any cookies that it placed in the client computer system. In sum, the list of web sites in Howard is simply not requested or sent in the manner set forth in step (a). Howard thus suffers from the same deficiency as McDonough in not disclosing step (a).

Furthermore, the list of web sites in Howard is not used by any entity (e.g., client computer system, authentication server, or web servers of visited sites) in the manner recited in step (c) of claims 1 and 16. That is, no comparison of web sites is made to web sites on a list of web sites. Instead, the list of web sites is used as described above to send individual messages to each web server on the list of web sites to request that each of the web servers delete any cookies that it placed in the client computer system.

Howard also does not anticipate claims 1 and 16 because the list of web sites in Howard is not a "list of cookie file sources" as recited in claims 1 and 16. The "list" referred to in Howard, which is contained within a cookie, is merely a list of all web sites visited by the user since the last logout from the authentication server. The web sites on the list may or may not have cookies. Thus, any particular list may include no web sites that are cookie file sources. The "list" in Howard thus suffers from the same deficiency highlighted above regarding the Black web site list in NIS 2000.

On pages 10-11 of the outstanding Office Action, the Examiner stated that Applicants did not particularly point to the specification for an explicit description of the term "list." In response, Applicants' arguments were not directed to what does or does not constitute a list, but rather to the differences in the contents of the list, namely, cookie file sources vs. web sites visited by a client computer system. As discussed above, a list of web sites visited by a client computer system is not a list of cookie files sources within the meaning of the claimed invention.

Specific differences between claim 1 and NIS 2000 are set forth in the table below. Claim 16 contains similar limitations.

Claim language	Howard
1. A method of screening cookie files in a client machine, wherein a cookie file includes a cookie file source, the method comprising:	
(a) receiving, at a server, a request from a subscriber to send a list of cookie file sources to the client machine;	1. no request from a subscriber to a server for a server to send a list of cookie file sources to a client machine 2. no list of cookie file sources
(b) downloading the list of cookie file sources from the server to the client machine; and	no downloading of such a list
(c) using the downloaded list of cookie file sources to detect cookie files received at the client machine from cookie file sources on the downloaded list by comparing the cookie file source of any received cookie file to the cookie file sources on the downloaded list.	no use of such a list for comparison

Arguments for patentability repeated from April 11, 2006 response which are equally applicable to amended claims 1 and 16:

The Examiner highlights column 7, lines 25-40 of Howard as allegedly disclosing all three of the claimed steps. Column 7, lines 16-40 of Howard reads as follows (underlining added for emphasis):

If the user-entered information is correct (i.e., matches the information stored in the authentication database) then the authentication server copies the appropriate cookies to the client computer system and redirects the user's browser to the affiliate server (step 212). A "cookie" is a piece of data provided to a web browser by a web server. The data (i.e., cookie) is sent back to the web server by the web browser during subsequent accesses to the web server. With respect to step 212, one cookie contains information regarding the date and time that the user was authenticated by the authentication server. Another cookie contains information regarding the user profile. The authentication server also updates (or creates) a cookie that contains a list of all sites (or web servers) visited by the user since the last logout from the authentication

server. The cookie is updated by adding the current affiliate server to the list of sites visited. This list of sites visited is used to remove cookies from the client computer system when the user logs out of the authentication server. For example, when the user logs out, the authentication server sends a message to each web server on the list of sites visited. Each message is a request for the web server to delete any cookies it placed on the client computer system (e.g., through a browser running on the client computer system).

The “list” referred to in Howard is merely a list of all web sites visited by the user since the last logout from the authentication server. (The list is contained within a cookie.) The web sites on the list may or may not have cookies. Thus, any particular list may include no web sites that are cookie file sources. The “list” in Howard thus suffers from the same deficiency highlighted above regarding the Black web site list in NIS 2000.

Claims 1 and 16 explicitly recite a step of a subscriber requesting from a server a “list of cookie file sources,” not a list of web sites visited by the user that may or may not be cookie file sources.

Furthermore, Howard does not even disclose that a subscriber (user) requests to send the list to the client machine (client computer system). Column 7, lines 16-40 and the corresponding figures merely describe and show that an authentication server updates/creates the list of visited sites and uses the list to direct the visited sites to delete any cookies that they placed on the client computer system. However, even if it assumed that the list is somehow propagated to the client computer system, at best, Howard would then merely disclose a step of “receiving, at a server, a request from a subscriber to send a list of web sites visited by the user to a client machine,” not a list of cookie file sources as claimed. Stated simply, the claimed request for a list of cookie file sources is not a request for a list of visited web sites that may or may not have sent a cookie as part of the visit. Step (a) of claims 1 and 16 are thus directed to a completely different invention than the list in Howard.

Since Howard does not disclose or suggest step (a) of claims 1 and 16, Howard inherently cannot disclose or suggest steps (b) or (c) of claims 1 and 16.

Nonetheless, the Examiner further asserts that column 7, lines 25-40 of Howard discloses the claimed step (c) of using a downloaded list of cookie file sources to detect cookie files

received at a client machine from sources on a downloaded list. Applicants respectfully disagree.

Howard states that the “list of sites visited is used to remove cookies from the client computer system when the user logs out of the authentication server.” Howard further describes an exemplary removal process wherein when the user logs out, the authentication server sends a message to each web server on the list of sites visited, each message being a request for the web server to delete any cookies it placed on the client computer system. This process does not involve using a downloaded list of cookie files sources to detect cookie files received at the client computer system from sources on the downloaded list (i.e., a downloaded list of cookie file sources). In fact, no detection of cookie files is even described in Howard. Howard merely instructs the visited web sites to remove any cookies that they placed on the client computer system.

In sum, Howard does not disclose or suggest any of the three steps in claims 1 and 16, and thus these claims are believed to be patentable over Howard.

During the September 11, 2006 interview, the arguments above were reviewed and the Examiner agreed to reconsider this rejection in view of the arguments.

5. Scope and meaning of “list”

During the prosecution of this application, the Examiner has taken the position that a “list” can include just one item, whereas Applicants have taken the position that a “list” inherently requires a plurality of items. This issue was argued during the Pre-Appeal Brief. Even though rejections based at least in part on the Examiner’s position were withdrawn as a result of Applicants’ Pre-Appeal Brief, and even though Applicants’ position is fully supported by dictionary definitions and the manner in which a list of cookie file sources was described in the specification, it is still unclear if Applicants position has been accepted by the Examiner. Notwithstanding this fact, none of the rebuttal arguments to the rejections above rely solely on Applicants’ position regarding the scope and meaning of “list.” Thus, even if the Examiner has not accepted Applicants’ position, other grounds of patentability exist to overcome each of the substantively argued rejections, as briefly summarized below:

1. McDonough: step (a) – see argument 1. in table

2. NIS 2000: scope and meaning of list is not a basis for any arguments for patentability
3. Howard: step (a) – see argument 1. in table, and step (c)

6. Patentability of claims 1-30 over Buck

All pending claims were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by Buck. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection as it pertains to the amended claims.

Applicants submit herewith a “Supplemental Declaration of Prior Invention...” to update Exhibit 5 chart with the amended claim language. The updated chart is identical to the original chart with respect to the correspondence between the recited steps and the exhibits. Thus, the remaining exhibits are not enclosed.

In the April 11, 2006 response, Applicants presented a “Declaration of Prior Invention to Overcome Cited Patent” under 37 CFR § 1.131 to swear behind the earliest potential effective date of Buck, which is October 20, 2000, the date of Buck’s provisional application.

The Declaration paperwork is self-explanatory. However, to briefly summarize the paperwork, it establishes that the claimed invention was reduced to practice prior to the earliest possible effective date of Buck, namely, October 20, 2000. Prior to October 20, 2000, and as evidenced by the Declaration exhibits, the software code for Applicants’ invention was completed and beta tested, and a commercial product based on the software code was commercially released. In view of the Declaration, withdrawal of the rejection over Buck is respectfully requested.

In the outstanding Office Action, the Examiner objected to the Declaration exhibits as not establishing actual reduction to practice. The objections were extensively discussed during the September 11, 2006 interview and the Examiner agreed to reconsider the objections. Some of the key points discussed at the interview were as follows:

1. The Examiner objected to Exhibit 1 as being essentially not readable. Applicants resubmit an enlarged copy of Exhibit 1 which has improved readability.
2. The Examiner stated that the listing of dates in Exhibit 1 regarding when modifications occurred in various ActivePrivacy files is not an indication of any stages of completion. In

response, Exhibit 1 was submitted to show that the executable code of a beta version of ActivePrivacy (i.e., the first listed file named "ActivePrivacy.exe") existed prior to the critical date. The word "beta" appears in sections labeled D1-D3. Exhibit 1 must also be viewed in conjunction with the remaining exhibits, such as Exhibit 4, which provides clear evidence that the invention was commercially released, as well as the commonly understood meaning in the software industry of a beta version¹. Furthermore, Applicants stated in paragraph 8 of the Declaration that the beta and commercial versions both contained all of the functionality of the claim limitations shown in Exhibit 5.

3. The Examiner objected to Exhibit 2 as allegedly not providing support for each of the claim elements in claim 1 because it discusses a Blacklist and a Trustlist which are not recited in claim 1. However, Exhibit 5 (which the Examiner did not address) clearly correlates each of the steps in claim 1 to the corresponding descriptions in Exhibit 2, wherein steps (a) and (b) are labeled as T1, and step (c) is labeled as T3. Although T3 of Exhibit 2 describes a merged list, the merged list is merely the Watchlist combined with the Blacklist and Trustlist as fully explained in Exhibit 2. Adding the Blacklist and the Trustlist to the Watchlist is a more narrow embodiment of the present invention, not a different inventive concept as asserted by the Examiner. Furthermore, step (c) merely recites using the downloaded Watchlist, which still occurs when using the merged list. Thus, T1 and T3 of Exhibit 2 still describe all of the steps in claim 1. Lastly, Exhibit 2 is fully corroborated by Exhibit 3 which provides an almost identical description of these invention features.

4. The Examiner objected to the Declaration exhibits as not mentioning "conception." In response, Applicants assert that a Declaration evidencing "reduction to practice" prior to the critical date does not need to address conception, because conception inherently must have occurred when reduction to practice is shown. Proof of conception must be shown only if the Declaration relies upon activity that occurred prior to reduction to practice so as to establish a

¹ "A beta version or beta release usually represents the first version of a computer program that implements all features in the initial software requirements specification." http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beta_version#Beta, download date: October 25, 2006.

date even earlier than the reduction to practice date. In this instance, Applicants did not need to rely upon an earlier date, and thus invention conception is not discussed in the Declaration.

5. The Examiner objected to Exhibit 4 (email from a customer of ActivePrivacy) as not showing reduction to practice of the invention. In response, Exhibit 4 provides clear evidence of reduction to practice. The email clearly indicates that the software existed on the critical date. There is no requirement that software be free of bugs to be considered to be reduced to practice.

6. The Examiner's Office Action failed to address Exhibit 5 which provides an explicit description of where "reduction to practice" of each step of each independent claim is disclosed in Exhibits 2 and 3.

7. During the interview, Applicants also emphasized that the Declaration exhibits must be viewed as a whole. For example, Exhibits 1 and 4 clearly corroborate the reduction to practice of the features described in Exhibits 2 and 3. Applicants believe that the exhibits and corresponding inventor statements fully meet the burden of showing reduction to practice of the invention prior to the critical date.

Conclusion

Insofar as the Examiner's rejections were fully addressed, the instant application is in condition for allowance. Issuance of a Notice of Allowability of all pending claims is therefore earnestly solicited.

Respectively submitted,

Adam R. Schran *et al.*

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(Date)

By:

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APPENDIX
(Reply to Office Action dated May 15, 2006
for Application No. 09/820,054)

Enter Web Address: <http://>

All

Take Me Back

Adv. Search Compare Arc

Searched for <http://ascentive.com/>

175 Results

Note some duplicates are not shown. See all.

* denotes when site was updated.

Search Results for Jan 01, 1996 - Sep 11, 2006

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
0 pages	0 pages	0 pages	2 pages	15 pages	24 pages	17 pages	33 pages	35 pages
			May 08, 1999 *	Feb 29, 2000 *	Feb 02, 2001	Jan 23, 2002	Feb 01, 2003 *	Feb 02, 2004
			<u>Oct 12, 1999</u> *	May 10, 2000 *	Feb 06, 2001	Feb 03, 2002	Feb 02, 2003	Feb 11, 2004
				May 11, 2000	Feb 26, 2001 *	May 23, 2002 *	Feb 10, 2003	Apr 06, 2004
				May 17, 2000 *	Mar 01, 2001	May 24, 2002 *	Feb 13, 2003	Apr 13, 2004
				Jun 07, 2000	Mar 02, 2001	May 26, 2002	Mar 19, 2003 *	May 24, 2004
				Jun 11, 2000	Mar 06, 2001	Jun 01, 2002	Mar 27, 2003	Jun 03, 2004
				Jun 19, 2000	Mar 07, 2001 *	Jun 04, 2002	Apr 04, 2003	Jun 06, 2004
				Jul 07, 2000	Mar 30, 2001 *	Jul 21, 2002	Apr 06, 2003	Jun 09, 2004
				<u>Aug 15, 2000</u> *	Mar 31, 2001	Jul 23, 2002	Apr 25, 2003	Jun 11, 2004
				<u>Oct 07, 2000</u> *	Apr 05, 2001	Aug 02, 2002	May 24, 2003	Jun 12, 2004
				Oct 18, 2000	Apr 07, 2001 *	Aug 04, 2002	May 30, 2003	Jun 14, 2004
				Oct 19, 2000	May 03, 2001	May 21, 2002 *	Jun 01, 2003	Jun 15, 2004
				Dec 04, 2000	May 05, 2001	Sep 24, 2002	Jun 17, 2003	Jun 18, 2004
				Dec 06, 2000	May 15, 2001	Sep 26, 2002	Jun 20, 2003	Jun 19, 2004
				Dec 08, 2000	May 16, 2001	Nov 22, 2002 *	Jun 22, 2003	Jun 22, 2004
					May 24, 2001	Nov 23, 2002	Jun 23, 2003	Jun 23, 2004
					Jun 18, 2001 *	Nov 26, 2002	Jul 21, 2003 *	Jun 24, 2004
					Jun 23, 2001 *		Jul 28, 2003	Jun 25, 2004
					Jul 20, 2001 *		Aug 03, 2003	Jun 26, 2004
					Aug 01, 2001 *		Aug 11, 2003	Jun 27, 2004
					Sep 26, 2001 *		Sep 20, 2003 *	Jun 30, 2004
					Nov 08, 2001 *		Sep 22, 2003	Jul 02, 2004
					Nov 30, 2001 *		Oct 03, 2003	Jul 03, 2004
					Dec 17, 2001		Oct 09, 2003	Jul 04, 2004
							Oct 13, 2003	Jul 21, 2004
							Oct 19, 2003	Jul 24, 2004
							Oct 23, 2003	Jul 25, 2004
							Nov 18, 2003 *	Aug 20, 2004
							Nov 22, 2003 *	Aug 25, 2004
							Nov 25, 2003	Sep 20, 2004
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							Dec 23, 2003	Sep 25, 2004
							Dec 27, 2003	Oct 11, 2004
								Oct 24, 2004
								Nov 15, 2004

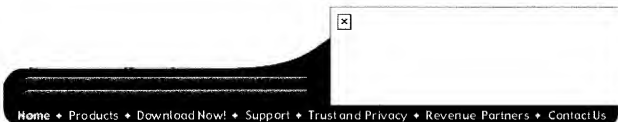
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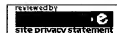
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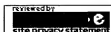
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